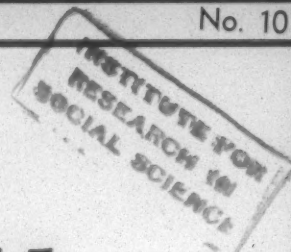


TEXTILE BULLETIN

Vol. 54

May 5, 1938

No. 10



TRADE MARK
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IN U.S. PAT. OFFICE & FOREIGN COUNTRIES



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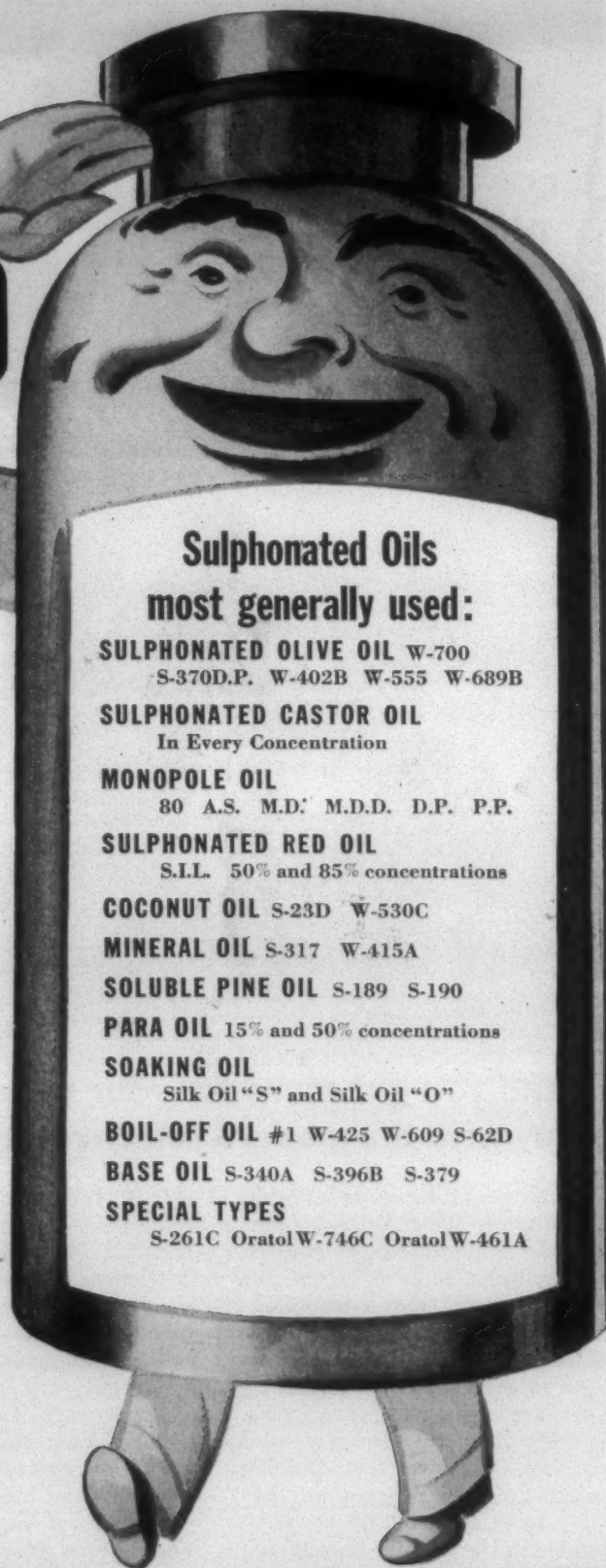
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COAST-TO-COAST
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COAST-TO-COAST
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TEN years have seen great progress along America's skyways. In modern airliners, travel is swifter, safer, more efficient—and costs are down. This same decade has brought similar progress in the textile industry. Through the benefits of modern roll covering, leading mills are spinning better yarn, spinning it more efficiently—and spinning it at lower cost. One big reason for this progress is that today more than 6,000,000 active spindles in the country are running on Armstrong's Seamless Cork Cots.

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CORK PRODUCTS SINCE 1860



A Tribute To Southern Cotton Mill People*

By R. E. Henry, President A. C. M. A.

UNDERLYING the success of any great and permanent industry, or any worthwhile undertaking, will be found certain fundamentals that have to do with the human element. Invention results from human ingenuity. Production is dependent upon human efficiency. Perfection comes largely from human skill. Economy is the direct result of human co-operation. Even progress is a product of the human heart. The human element is the soul of enterprise and the foundation of successful industrial endeavor.

I make these statements because it is my earnest intention to try to pay a tribute to the worker in the Southern cotton mills.

Who is this much maligned and much praised man? Where did he originate? What is his background and history? What has been his philosophy as this industry has grown from infancy to adulthood? These questions and others I will attempt to answer in this character delineation as I proceed.

For the sake of brevity it is assumed that this intelligent audience can depict social and economic conditions between 1865 and 1880, and many present are sufficiently near to the 1880 period to know the conditions from that date on.

Eighteen hundred and eighty is generally taken as the beginning of the real textile industrial growth in the South, and 1880 was only fifteen years after 1865 while the South was still prostrate from loss of man power, money power, and bled white by reconstruction.

It is not my intention nor my wish to revive ancient sectional feeling by this reference. I am trying only to describe a situation which gave birth to the Southern cotton textile industry.

Broadus Mitchell, in his thesis for his Doctor's Degree at Johns Hopkins University, wrote: "The story of the rise of cotton mills in the South is a human story. Loyalty, love, purpose, charity, hope and faith are so intertwined with the specifically economic motives as to be inseparable from it. This is true of the narrative in all its aspects."

Now, with reference to the labor supply for cotton mills: "There are thousands of persons in the South who would gladly and gratefully accept such employment

to earn a livelihood much superior to that which their present means can possibly afford; and would quickly become qualified for the work of operatives, under the charge and direction of good managers." This statement was made by a sociologist, looking over the distress of the South with its agriculture stifled by a one crop program and a surplus of starving people.

The cotton mills came and the workers came to operate them. Whence came they, we shall let Mitchell answer: the question.

"In the pre-Civil War days, farmers' daughters frequently embraced temporary employment in the neighborhood mills to make money to buy a trousseau or to help the family." He particularly points out that this was true with respect to five mills on Deep River in a Quaker community in North Carolina. This was not considered menial service and the young women often married officials in the mills.

For the sake of review, it might be well to recall that cotton manufacturing started in the South as early as 1768. In the historical publications of J. Rion McKisick it is related that cotton goods were manufactured in South Carolina as early as 1768.

In a publication of August Kohn, entitled, "The Cotton Mills of South Carolina," it is set forth that a man by name of Hugh Templeton in 1789, seeking to obtain the privileges of an inventor, deposited with the State authorities a plan for a carding machine and a spinning machine with 84 spindles.

It is further related in August Kohn's publication that in 1790 there was in operation at Statesburg, S. C., a cotton manufacturing plant which was run by water power, contained carding and slubbing machines and several other useful implements for manufacturing cotton goods. It is indicated that this plant also included cotton ginning. It is recorded that this machinery was made in North Carolina.

In those days many workers would cultivate their farms in the spring and summer and work in the mill in the fall and winter.

Who were these people?

I quote from Herring, "Welfare Work in Mill Villages." This statement pertains largely to North Carolina and yet it is indicative of all the Southern area, particularly

*Presented at Annual Meeting of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, Augusta, Ga.

South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee and Kentucky:

"From about the year 1650 pioneers from the Virginia settlement began to straggle into the eastern river bottoms of the wilderness that was to become North Carolina. Other Englishmen came via the Barbados, or direct from the mother country. But other nationalities came, too—German Palatines, Swiss, French Huguenots, a few New Englanders, and after the Battle of Culloden in 1746, Scotch Highlanders. To these varied strains, pressing inland from the coast, were added quite as varied groups from Pennsylvania, Maryland, and even from the back countries of Virginia. The Scotch-Irish (Scotch Lowlanders from the north of Ireland), German, Quaker, mixed or pure national groups, made their way down the great natural highway of the Appalachian Valley."

"North Carolina was from 1650 until the 1830's, when immigration set in, a veritable melting pot. The new strains came in so gradually that they were well mixed in all sections, there being few counties which did not furnish a home to several nationalities.

"To be sure, there were more English and Virginians in the East, and this section savored more of England in its social, political and domestic life, and more of Virginia in its economic system. The Piedmont had smaller holdings, more intensive culture, and more varied pursuits. But these variations were as much the result of differences in the fertility and contour of the land as in the settlers, for even in the East the holdings were never very large. The original grants of land by the Lords Proprietors in North Carolina to the individual settlers were small, seldom over six hundred and forty acres. Thus North Carolina did not have the great plantations which early characterized her neighbors. Partly because of the policy of small grants, partly because of the nature of the immigrant, it was in the main a state populated by workers, not by "Country Gentlemen," great rice planters or tobacco planters or land speculators. Contrary to the current popular idealization there were many artisans, blacksmiths, tanners, cabinet makers, potters, shoemakers, weavers, and fullers."

The very names of York, Chester, Lancaster, S. C., indicate the flow southward of the pioneers.

These people came South into a melting pot of homogeneity. They lived and loved and labored and neighbored over our early settled area. They were our people—our blood and our ancestry. The pinch of economic stress can apparently dwarf and dwindle personality. That is only an external sign. The biological qualities, the genes, the seminal qualities of life are not changed, and when once the exterior of life gives opportunity these qualities of character and civic responsibilities and capacities again predominate.

If time would have permitted, I am sure I could have found in the genealogical records of many of these people, ancestors with glorious records in the Revolutionary War. Their names are so similar and often the same as those whose deeds have been heralded by history.

I am sure the rosters of the heroic armies of the Revolution carry their proportionate part of national contribution of this group to the founding of the Commonwealth. Our students of heraldry, of folklore, of songlore, of idiomatic expression, of facial and bodily features, connect our Southland into a strong bond of racial inheritance.

Environment may cause an external change, but birth and breeding, crippled though they may be by circumstance, will finally express themselves in keeping with their intentions and training.

The Civil War carried the fathers and sons of every home into conflict. These noble families did not shirk or shun the conflict. Along with all they gave their lives and property to what they considered a holy and righteous cause. The stacking of arms and the return home found widows and orphans, stranded and starving.

The spirit of these people was not crushed or defeated. They wanted to go on, and when an industrial opportunity in the textile mills was offered they took it gladly and seriously and did their full part as the South endeavored to build up an industry to furnish employment for its people.

Socially and economically they have climbed as the vicissitudes and varying fortunes of life have come.

Fine high-type citizens, they have been adding their part along with others to make the South grow and prosper.

When the World War threatened to sweep civilization almost into the discard, and when the national stress became so great as to demand that this nation should participate in the struggle, thousands of husbands and sons from the textile mills answered the call to arms. Many did not return; some came back wounded and ill. They did not complain nor did they play the part of slackers. Those who remained at home carried on valiantly and helped the nation provide for its citizens and soldiers. Those who came back again joined those who were still here and the great industry continued on in its industrial program.

Today in many mills are bronze tablets in honor of the heroes who went from the cotton mills into that conflict.

The depression following 1929 caught them with the rest. They have carried through that depression with valor and sanity.

In this period of hysteria, when isms and philosophies of foreign flavor have trekked through this country in sugar coated packages, by and large these fine citizens have remained fixed in their fundamental beliefs and have given a confidence and solidarity to the struggling South second to no other steadying factor.

Thus the picture of Southern textile operatives is one of appeal and dignity and social contribution.

It might add to this tribute to analyze this character more in depth and in detail.

In the first place, this group of people are pioneers. They were pioneers when their ancestors came to this country; they were pioneers in their migration; they were pioneers when they left agricultural life.

The attitude of the pioneer is purposefulness in life and determination to succeed over all hazards. There is bravery in heart and conservative thinking in action. The Southern textile workers has had to plan conservatively. His training and heredity have made him conservative. For many long years he has been, and still is, an individualist in all of his acts and thoughts. He still believes in individual action and in local self-government. He is rather retiring in his disposition and not given to great enthusiasm and emotions. He is somewhat of a

(Continued on Page 30)

Northern N. C.-Va. Division of S. T. A. Has Interesting Meeting

THE spring meeting of the Northern North Carolina-Virginia Division of the Southern Textile Association was held at the Danville Country Club, Danville, Va., on Saturday, April 23, 1938. The Division Chairman, Mr. W. J. Jennings, of the Minneola Manufacturing Company, Gibsonville, N. C., presided. The meeting was called to order at ten o'clock a. m., with a large number in attendance.

The Reverend O. A. Guinn, of Danville, asked the invocation; and Mr. L. J. Rushworth, Superintendent of the Riverside Cotton Mills, Danville, Past Chairman and a member of the Executive Committee of the Division, said a few words of welcome to Danville and Schoolfield. Mr. Culver Batson, Superintendent of the Consolidated Textile Corporation, Lynchburg, Va., responded briefly to the address of welcome.

Chairman Jennings: I agree with Mr. Batson in saying that we love to come to Danville. One of our cars left home an hour before I did this morning, and I beat it here. I think perhaps those folks were thirsty and had to go by the store down town. (Laughter.)

We are glad to have with us this morning Mr. Holt, the President of our Southern Textile Association, who will now say a few words to us.

E. M. Holt, President, Southern Textile Association, The Erwin Cotton Mills Co., Cooleemee, N. C.: Mr. Chairman, I am sorry for the members of the Southern Textile Association, because they are always hearing the president talk. Presidents are little removed from vice-presidents, and we all know what vice-presidents are. Anyway, I am glad to be here with you, and I want to say that I am very much pleased with the progress the Southern Textile Association has made during the past year. There must be something in the minds of men which makes them spend time and money trying to find out a better way to do something. That is evident here, and my sincere hope is that you will not have made this trip in vain but that you will get something from it—something that will make your life happier because you are able to do your work more efficiently. I can promise you this; if you will put something into this meeting you will get something from it. I hope every man here will feel free to take part in the discussion or get up and ask a question. It is like everything else; you will get from it in proportion as you put into it.

It is indeed a pleasure to be here with you, and I am delighted to see so many in attendance. (Applause.)

The Chairman: We also have with us a man who is known to every Southern cotton-mill man and whom we are always delighted to have present at our meetings. He is a man who has given his life to the betterment of the textile industry in the South, and I am going to call on him now—our friend and neighbor, Dave Clark. You

notice I do not say *Mr. Clark*, because we know him better as Dave.

David Clark, Editor, Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.: Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, it is a pleasure to me to be here today. I think these meetings have done a great deal for the textile industry in the South, and I believe they are going to be of more and more importance. Recently, I think, the textile business has been more discouraged than at any other time in the forty years I have known it. I have never seen presidents and treasurers more discouraged. I believe, however, that between now and next fall we shall have the most active period of business we have ever seen. Millions of dollars of money can not go into construction work without that money's going out to everybody—storekeepers, merchants, manufacturers, and everybody else. I am also convinced that after that next period of prosperity we are going to have a period that will make 1929 look like good times. It is up to the textile industry to put its house in order. For that reason it is necessary for us to come to these meetings and learn to operate as efficiently as we can, because there is going to come a day when only an efficient mill can survive—when many mills will be shut down in the South and only the best operated mills will survive.

I wish I could paint a better picture, but no one can waste money without having to pay for it in the end. This Government is wasting money now to carry the election next fall, and it is the workers who in the end are going to pay for it. Then when that time comes they will look to the Government for relief, and there will be no relief. So let's prepare for that time which is coming and make ourselves and our mills as efficient as we can, in order that we may meet the test. (Applause.)

Chairman Jennings: We shall get right down to the program now, so that we can cover as much ground as possible. The carding discussion comes first, and Mr. L. V. Andrews is the leader of that. Mr. Andrews, I call on you now to take over the meeting.

Discussion On Carding

L. V. Andrews, Martinsville, Va.: Gentlemen, this is a fine body of men here this morning, and we ought to have a good discussion. This is your meeting; I am only to ask the questions, and you are to answer them. Let's launch right into it.

Our first question reads "What changes are necessary for running a blend of cotton, rayon, acetate, or viscose fibres on pickers, cards, drawing and roving frames? What changes are necessary for running any of these one hundred per cent?"

Let's divide that and take up the first part of the question. How many are running a blend of cotton and

(Continued on Page 16)

Gaston County Division S. T. A.

Discusses Carding and Spinning

(Continued from last week)

Due to lack of space we were unable to complete the report of the S. T. A. Gaston County Division's meeting in last week's issue. The remainder of the discussion led by Chairman Dilling, follows:

Weak Spots in Yarn

Chairman: "What is the best method of preventing soft or weak spots in yarn on twistors standing over week-ends or longer?" Mr. Winget has agreed to talk on that.

Mr. Winget: Gentlemen, that is a question held over from the meeting we had before and I asked the question and I thought I was going to find out something, consequently I have nothing to tell you. I will tell you what made me ask the question.

We found that when we stopped the twister and raised the water roll, say on Friday, with the frame standing on Saturday, Sunday; then Monday, when you go in to start up you would find that of course the yarn had dried and stuck to the water roll, and we found that that made a soft or weak spot. Then we decided that the thing to do was to lay out all the water rolls instead of just raising them up, lay them out so that the yarn wouldn't come in contact with them, lay them back on Monday morning. And, our last condition was sadder than the first (laughter), because when we did that, in taking the water rolls out they didn't pick them up straight and lay them out; a fellow would pick up one end and make a lot of slack yarn on that end and it wouldn't have it on the other end, and when he laid it back then we had more kinks than we could ever get straightened out.

Now then, as you know, in this day and time of curtailment, sometimes it stands longer than from Friday to Monday (laughter). And that complicated the thing more. And I was really asking the question to see if we could find out what could be done about it, not to tell you what could be done about it. I thought maybe somebody had some suggestion that would help us on that. You know you can't leave it in the water for ten days, two weeks, or three months (laughter).

W. N. Williams: Did you ever find a way out, Mr. Winget?

H. G. Winget: Well, I don't know whether I have or not. By the way, that condition existed in the summer more than it did in the winter. We didn't have the trouble in the winter but during the summer we had it worse, very much worse. So it is coming summer again and I just wanted to know what to do. I would like to know if any of you men know what is the general practice about that, if you have noticed that and what you have done about it?

W. N. Williams: Well, after the roller has been laid out of the water and has stood for some time, you can go back in a few hours and it is dried and just turn that

roller and the yarn gets loose from it and the trouble is over.

H. G. Winget: I am glad you mentioned that, because we did do that and it helped some. But has somebody else had this trouble?

Chairman: Mr. Winget, have you tried raising your roll before stopping time and let that roll run dry?

H. G. Winget: No, I don't believe we have.

Chairman: Let it run long enough for it to get dry.

H. G. Winget: You thing it will stand for 30 or 60 days all right, do you? (Laughter.)

Chairman: I wouldn't promise you that. (More laughter.)

S. M. Cauble: We don't let ours run more than just a few minutes, but we do run our rollers a minute or a minute and a half until we get the twisters stopped off and we haven't been having that trouble. But of course they are dry twisters. We have had no trouble with that. I don't know just how long it would have to run before it would really dry, but we haven't tried to raise the roller up and keep it up, we let it run a minute or so while we are stopping the twister off.

H. G. Winget: What I am going to ask now is not this same question. In running three-ply, has anybody ever had any difficulty in making little loops out of one of the ends when the traverse starts back across on fine yarns?

Chairman: Yes, I have had that trouble.

H. G. Winget: What do you do, just wrap it around the roller once?

Chairman: Slow down the traverse just as much as possible.

H. G. Winget: I believe we have been doing wrong all our lives; we should just pull it over the roll, not pull it all the way around. (Laughter.)

Trouble in Twisting Three-Ply

Chairman: Are there any other remarks on this question? I think we have all answered that the best we could.

The next question is, "When twisting three-ply, what causes one of the ends not to be twisted in even at times, two ends taking the twist but the third end standing loosely?" That is another question by a person having trouble along that line and he wants somebody to give him an answer.

A. P. Richie: Mr. Chairman, let me answer that. In three-ply you find this loop or end, really it is a crow foot that comes around. You will find that if your top rollers and also your bottom rollers are not dressed properly,

(Continued on Page 12)

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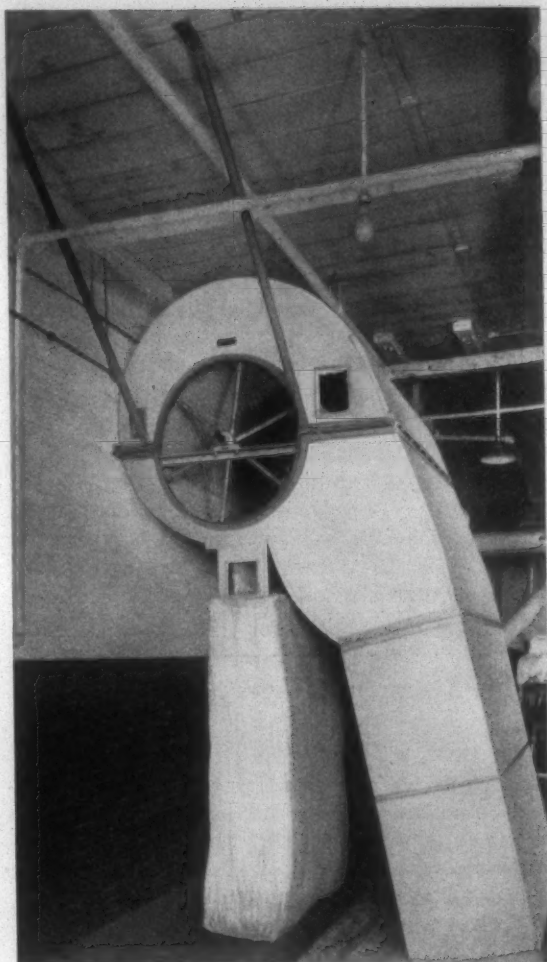
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RETURN AIR CONDENSER

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Knowlton & Newton Company, Inc., designers and builders of processing equipment for textile mills, take pleasure in announcing the appointment of the Whitin Machine Works as their licensed agent to make and sell the Knowlton and Newton Patented Return Air Condenser as associated with pickers. Knowlton & Newton Company will handle the napper end.

Patented in 1935, this splendid invention needs no introduction. It is already operating in many mills. We soon realized that it was worthy of being handled in a broader selling field, such as that of the Whitin organization together with our own. No affiliation could be more pleasing to us.

Records show that since the inception of the industry, attempts at home and abroad have been repeatedly made to cope with the problem of picker dust. Our condenser as it stands is the result of the process of elimination plus ingenuity.

Completely subjugated, the picker dust collected by the condenser drops from the device like sheets of cotton batting. Attached to the ceiling in any part of the room, the condenser quietly and efficiently does its work, requiring no attention. It is simple, clean cut, and withal inexpensive. One unit cares for one to nine picker fans.

An identification mark of the Knowlton & Newton machine is the slowness with which the screen rotates. This action, original and unique with us, attracts much interest inasmuch as its movement is hardly discernable.

We also have a small individual patented Return Air Condenser, to be attached to pickers, which takes care of each picker fan individually, confining the air within the picker. We recommend, however, the large single unit in preference to individual condensers.

Lowell, Mass
February 18, 1938.

Harry W. Knowlton

Pres. & Treas

KNOWLTON & NEWTON COMPANY, INC.



Send for our new circular just off the press, which describes fully the advantages of the Return Air Condenser for picker rooms. Address all inquiries to:

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CARD ROOM BOBBINS
CREEL, TWISTER, AND WARP SPOOLS
SKEWERS
CLEARER BOARDS
SCAVENGER ROLLS
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The Terrell Machine Co., Inc.

Charlotte, North Carolina

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Unusually Comfortable, Modern Rooms;
Good Food, Carefully Prepared and
Served; Every Modern Hotel Facility
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*"Genuinely
Friendly"*

Mt. Airy to Have New Hosiery Mill

Mt. Airy, N. C.—The Barber Hosiery Mills, incorporated, latest addition to Mt. Airy's growing industrial community, was organized recently by a group of Mt. Airy and Surry county business men, and plans were announced for starting operation of a new hosiery mill here by mid-summer.

The new company, chartered with an authorized capital stock of \$100,000, is owned by 30 stockholders. The new mill will manufacture a complete line of infants' and misses' anklets. Several buildings are being considered as sites for the plant, but no announcement has been made as to its location.

The officers are T. C. Barber, president; D. C. Lewis, vice-president, and W. F. Carter, Jr., secretary-treasurer. These three, with J. A. Jackson and John P. Frank, comprise the board of directors. All are residents of Mt. Airy.

The active direction of the new mill will be in the hands of Barber and Carter. Mr. Barber, a native of Stokes county, has been in Mt. Airy and connected with the Renfro Hosiery mills here since 1921, when he came here from the Caraleigh mills at Raleigh.

Mr. Carter, a native of Mt. Airy has spent most of his life in this city. He was manager of the Mt. Airy Telephone company from 1911 until 1917, after which he was with the Texas Telephone company in Waco, Texas, from 1917 until 1919. He returned here in 1919, and has been connected with the Carter Furniture company since that time.

Textile Research Advisers Named

Washington, D. C.—Directors of the Textile foundation have decided to concentrate the future work in scientific research on studies of those fundamental problems which are basic to the entire industry.

To this end, allotments of funds have been made on a long-time basis and a group of advisers has been appointed to plan and establish the scientific research program.

Dr. R. E. Rose, director of the Dupont technical laboratories at Wilmington, is chairman.

The members are:

Harold Dewitt Smith of A. M. Tenney associates, New York; Alban Eavenson, Eavenson and Levering, Philadelphia; Dr. H. S. Taylor of Princeton university; Dr. Warren E. Smiley, national bureau of standards; Dr. A. G. Black of the Department of Agriculture.

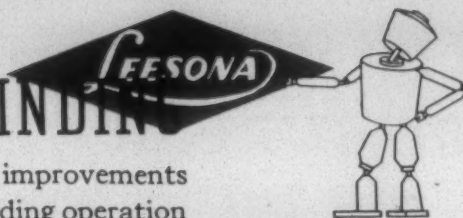
A large part of this work will be done at the national bureau of standards, but certain fields have been set aside for Lowell Textile institute, Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Yale university.

The Textile foundation was created by act of Congress and its purpose is for economic and scientific research for the benefit of the textile industries.

LINCOLNTON, N. C.—Indian Creek Cotton Mill, recently sold by the heirs of the late D. P. Rhodes to R. P. Dicks, of Rockingham, N. C., brought \$19,500, according to the deed recorded here. The deed was signed by M. C. Quickel, president of the corporation, and Edna Rhodes, secretary.

GETTING THE MOST FROM WINDING

Information about winding designed to show improvements in winding equipment and new ideas in the winding operation



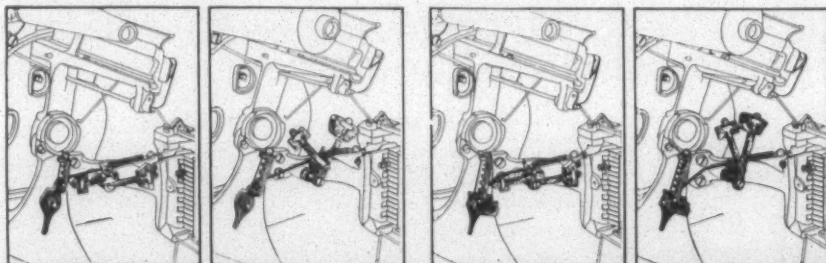
NEW DIFFERENTIAL PRESSURE ADJUSTER

and CONNECTING ROD (No. 50 Winder)

We have recently developed, for silk mills, a Differential Pressure Adjuster with seven positions, instead of four as with the standard Adjuster. Its purpose is to provide better control and greater variation of tension and pressure when winding packages of small diameter.

Cones of silk are usually small in diameter, so there is only a slight change in the position of the traverse frame back as the package builds up — and a correspondingly small arc in which the levers will operate to release tension and pressure and compensate for the increase in winding speed.

The top four positions of the new Adjuster give the same results as the four on the standard device. The three new positions cause quicker release of tension and pressure for the same movement of the traverse frame back, which is in proper proportion to the increase in yarn speed.



These sketches illustrate what happens with the standard 4-position Adjuster. With the connecting rod in the lowest position, the tension and pressure levers move only part way from horizontal to vertical — showing that only part of the tension and pressure has been released as the winding speed has increased.

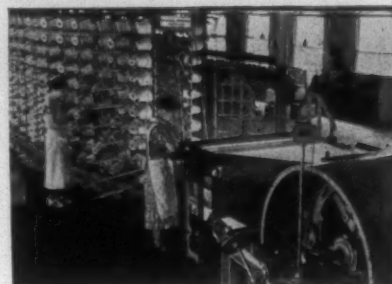
By connecting to the lowest new position, the levers move all the way from horizontal to vertical when winding a package that is only $4\frac{1}{2}$ " in base diameter. This is twice as far as when the standard Adjuster is used — and better control of pressure and tension is maintained throughout the building of the package.

It is important for all winding to have the levers start in the horizontal or just above the horizontal position. Starting below the horizontal or dead center position causes the levers to bind and prevents the free movement of the traverse frame; starting them too high takes off tension and pressure which might be necessary to obtain a firm foundation when winding on the bare cone or tube. The table below shows how the amount of tension and pressure is reduced as the levers go through the full 90° arc.

10°	98%	40°	77%	70°	34%
20°	94%	50°	64%	80°	17%
30°	87%	60°	50%	90°	0%

The new Adjuster obviates the necessity of using the Auxiliary Levers for Tension or Pressure and makes it possible for mills to build softer packages of uniform density — by starting with more tension and pressure and ending with less than previously used.

When installing the new Adjuster, a new and slightly longer connecting rod is required. Both parts can be applied easily without any other change in the machine.



DRESSING WOOLEN WARP YARNS
FROM CONES

The advantages of the magazine cone creel which are familiar to most weavers of cotton, rayon and other fibres, are also being obtained for dressing woolen warps.

The use of the magazine cone creel on this operation permits the utilization of the modern high speed dresser reel as shown in the accompanying photograph, illustrating a recent installation with latest type equipment. Overend delivery from the cone makes possible increase in speed of warp dressing from the present level of from 30 to 40 Y.P.M. to 175 to 200 Y.P.M., with uniform tension on every end, and tremendously improved resultant warps.

The yarn is kept in single end form on individual cones, rather than doubled up to 48 ends on jack spools, resulting in fewer knots, and insuring fresh yarn at all times, greatly reducing stock in process. Through the magazine form of the creel, continuous operation of the dresser reel is maintained, as it is not necessary to stop for creeling.

The coning operation performed on high speed Universal winders allows for inspection of the yarn when desirable through the application of adequate slubbing devices.

The 5-section warp in the photograph contains 440 ends of $2\frac{3}{4}$ run wool. The time required for dressing is 37 minutes, which coincides with the time it takes to beam off the warp. Two dresser reels are used with each warping unit, and after dressing one complete warp, the second reel is placed in position for dressing the next warp, while the first is beamed. All lost time is eliminated, and continuous operation assured.

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UNIVERSAL WINDING COMPANY

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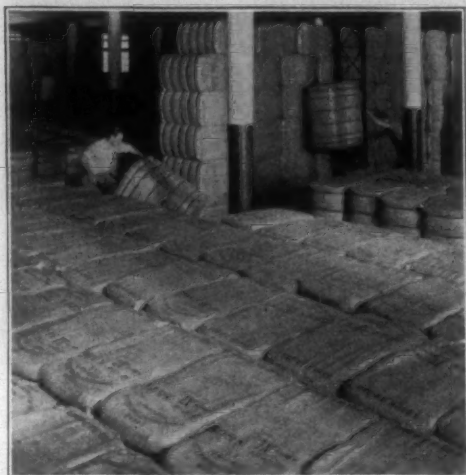
PHILADELPHIA

UTICA

CHARLOTTE

ATLANTA

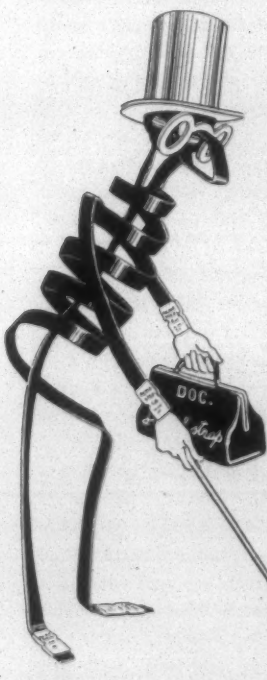
"Here is the way to BE SURE of—



CLEAN, SMOOTH TIES

● Most mill men know from experience that the use of smooth, clean Acme Bale Ties assures neat, good-looking bales.

Acme Steelstrap is widely used by the textile industry for the safer, more economical shipment of cartons, bundles and wooden and corrugated boxes. Loss from pilferage is eliminated. Costs are lowered. And shipments are made faster.



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Gaston County Division S. T. A. Discusses Carding and Spinning

(Continued from Page 10)

sand papered off, and if you run this around one and a half times instead of a half around that one end will bear back behind your rollers. You stand behind there and look and you can see it. And they pile back there usually and it goes in and sometimes it will stretch out and run around, sometimes it will leave a loop. And it goes right on to the traveler.

But I find it best to get by that, is to just run my yarn half around the roller. I believe you call it half around, and you will find on doubling yarn it will be a great deal worse for those loose ends than it would on the other due to the fact that your winding is not at an even tension at the end and your spools will give it down to the rollers.

Chairman: Mr. Richie, the purpose of wrapping it around the roller one and a half times is for that roller to take it up when the end comes down. Now you wrap it half around, your end flies into the other end when it comes down. Does that give you very much trouble?

A. P. Richie: Yes, Mr. Dilling, that will give you trouble, but you can get by with that easier than you can the other because there is no way to catch the other and you do have a chance in catching the waste that you would make. You can look out for that.

Oval Shaped Wire Twister Holders

Chairman: Is there anything else on that question? If not, we will pass on to No. 10, "What are the advantages of the half around or oval shaped wire twister travelers?"

That is a new type of traveler that has come on the market recently, I understand, and there has been some tests made. We had a man who had agreed to speak on that. I don't know the party myself, and I haven't seen him, but Mr. Carter knows him and he hasn't seen him either. But who has tried that half around or oval shaped wire twister traveler? Maybe it is the same as the other, but with a different shaped wire. Has anybody tried that to where they can tell us anything about it? (Pause.)

I have tried a few, but not to the extent that I could tell anything about them yet. Well, we have a couple of traveler men here and I am going to ask them if they will tell us something about this new traveler wire. You know, we have to sort of watch these salesmen, to see that they do not get in too much sales talks with us; but these two fine boys will be fair, and I am going to call on them to tell us something about this. Have you been selling them, Mr. Richie?

T. L. Richie, Salesman, Victor Ring Traveler Co.: We have been selling this half around more so lately than we have previously. We have made it for quite some time, though, but we started making it more for slub yarns than anything else at first.

By having that half around surface it will allow a slub to slip under the traveler much easier and we started out making it for that reason more than anything else. Then, too, spun rayon came along and it seems as though it works much better on that than on the flat traveler, be-

(Continued on Page 22)

IT WINS ON 3 COUNTS



1. IT MAKES BETTER WARPS

(a.) Less Shedding

(b.) No Foaming

2. IT COSTS LESS TO USE

(a.) Highly concentrated (Less required)

(b.) Lower Transportation Costs

(c.) No Waste (Clean Floors, Pipes and Kettles)

3. IT'S EASIER TO HANDLE

(a.) Dry Form

(b.) Convenient Packages

TRIAL LOT
ON REQUEST



★ A new synthetic warp sizing in DRY form. Patent applied for

Arnold-Hoffman & Company, Inc.

Established 1915 . . . Plant at Dighton, Mass.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

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CHARLOTTE

Personal News

Harry J. Fenton has become manager of the Murray Hosiery Mills, Murray, Ky., succeeding William Egoff.

J. C. Milne has become manager of the Montala Cotton Mills of Montgomery, Ala., which are getting into operations for the manufacture of materials for making collars.

F. B. McDonald, formerly with Bibb Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ga., is now superintendent of the Sanders Cotton Mills, Winona, Miss.

Clyde L. Jackson, formerly overseer carding No. 1, Gayle Plant, Springs Cotton Mills, Chester, S. C., is now assistant overseer of carding with the Inman Mills, Inman, S. C.

H. H. Willis, Dean of the Clemson Textile School, addressed the Carders and Spinners of the Southern Textile Association at their sectional meeting in Greenville on April 30th. He discussed the work of the Clemson Textile School and how the school is serving the industry.

T. G. Gray, formerly with the Chadwick-Hoskins Mills of Charlotte, N. C., is now superintendent of the Gossett Mills at Williamston, S. C. He succeeds J. Manning Bolt, who was transferred to the position of superintendent of the Gossett Mills at Calhoun Falls, S. C.

Edward S. Tillinghast is now assistant superintendent of the Union Bleachery, Greenville, S. C. Mr. Tillinghast has had a number of years' experience in textiles, with the Russell Manufacturing Company, Alexander City, Ala.; Pacific Mills, Lyman, S. C., and Fairforest Finishing Company, Spartanburg, S. C.

C. B. Wall, formerly connected with the Winville Corporation of Winder, Ga., is now connected with C. L. Upchurch & Sons, Inc., of Athens, Ga., and will be located at their warehouse and plant at Bogart, Ga., as machinist.

Henry E. Littlejohn, formerly Southern manager for the Steel Heddle Manufacturing Company, is now connected with Drayton Mills, Spartanburg, S. C. Mr. Littlejohn is employed as stylist and designer and will largely devote his time to the development of new fabrics and New York contacts in connection with same. There will be no change in the present operating organization at the mill.

G. E. Officers Re-elected

New York.—At the meeting of the board of directors of the General Electric Company, April 22nd, Owen D. Young was re-elected chairman of the board and Gerard Swope president of the company. All other officers of the company were also re-elected.

Frank R. Love Transferred To South

North American Rayon Corporation announces that Frank R. Love has been transferred from the plant at Elizabethton, Tenn., to the Southern district sales office at Greensboro, N. C. Mr. Love graduated from the North Carolina State College in 1927 and has been with the North American Rayon Corporation for seven years. Mr. Love will be located in the Greensboro office in a sales capacity under H. M. Bailey, Jr., district sales manager.

Visitors

Recent callers at our new plant include Dr. Edward Harman Schmidt, scientist and chemist, accompanied by Hughes L. Siever, Southern sales manager for the Borne, Scrymser Company of New York.

Dr. Schmidt is visiting the South in connection with an investigation into the possibilities of a series of chemical reactions by which are produced certain condensation products that yield peculiar reagents, said to be new in the field of chemistry. An investigation is being carried on in conjunction with the Borne, Scrymser Company's process for spraying cotton fibres with lubricants and conditioning agents.

CLINTON STARCHES

FOR ALL TEXTILE PURPOSES

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CLINTON, IOWA

QUALITY
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HOUGHTON STANDARD TOPS

Suitable for Rayon and Cotton Blends

HOUGHTON WOOL COMPANY

235 Summer St. Boston

Write or Phone Our Southern Representative

JAMES E. TAYLOR, Phone 3-3692, Charlotte, N. C.

COMING TEXTILE EVENTS

MAY 7

American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, Piedmont Section Spring Meeting, Greensboro, N. C.

MAY 14

South Carolina Division of Southern Textile Association, Spring Meeting to discuss Weaving and Slashing, Franklin Hotel, Spartanburg, S. C., 9:30 A. M.

MAY 21

Eastern Carolina Division of Southern Textile Association Spring Meeting at Raleigh, N. C.; Textile Building, State College, at 9:45 A. M.

JUNE 16-17-18

Southern Textile Association Annual Meeting at Mayview Manor, Blowing Rock, N. C.



Perkins Quality Rolls



The superior finishing qualities of Perkins Calender Rolls are the natural result of the broadest experience in this highly specialized field of manufacture.

Perkins roll shop is the largest in the world.

Perkins organization is always prepared to build your rolls to meet exactly your production requirements.

Perkins refills and remakes include the rolls of any manufacture, domestic or foreign, for any application in the textile industry.

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FALL RIVER, MASS.

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FASTER WORK With Duro Textile tools your mechanic gets quicker results. Made-to-order for his job, there's a tool for each operation. You save money—the mechanic saves time.

EASIER WORK The hard-to-get-at places are easily serviced. Lots of cases they save dismantling machine in order to reach the desired spot.

BETTER WORK Machines properly serviced stay in operation longer. With Duro Tools better results are obtained.

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DURO STREAM LINED TEXTILE TOOLS

Northern N. C.-Va. Division of S. T. A. Has Interesting Meeting

(Continued from Page 9)

rayon? How many men are running rayon or have run it? Only four, it seems. What should you do to run it one hundred per cent on the pickers?

Mr. Batson: There is a certain amount of rayon fibre being run, but we have not got into it. Sometimes I think we shall have to begin, because in the future I think we are all going to do it. It might be well for us to find out something about it. Along that line, I should like to ask where you make the blend and whether it is best to make it on the pickers or at the drawing.

J. L. Brannon, Overseer Carding and Spinning, Durham Cotton Mfg. Co., Durham: In regard to running rayon one hundred per cent, Mr. Andrews asked what changes are necessary to be made to run it one hundred per cent at the pickers or cards. In running one-hundred-per-cent spun rayon fabrics, or acetate, or celanese, there are not any necessary changes to be made if you run it on the old-style pickers. You close up the grid bars so that you will take out just as little as possible. There is no cleaning to be done, you know; the problem is to get it into formation—in other words, to form it into a lap. I went into that last fall as far as I was able to go. It is very simple; it does not take a lot of brains to run spun rayon; it just takes good common horse sense. Any practical carder of experience ought to be able to run it. There is no cleaning to be done; keep that in mind all the time, and try to get just as much of it into the sliver as it is possible to do. Take out as little in strips as possible. Take out the mote knives under the cards. Set up the screens as close as possible, to eliminate taking out anything, at the front and also at the bottom and the top. That is about as far as you can go to eliminate taking out any waste, because that is the cleaning process of a card. I have heard it said, but I have not had that experience with rayon, that it is necessary to change the calendar-roll gear and this and that and the other. I have not found that necessary. If you go through these regular processes of carding that I have mentioned you will find that you will get a good, even sliver. Set the flats down as close as you can get them. Run your doffer at 400 r.p.m. and set your cylinder speed at the standard, 105 r.p.m.

Going back to the pickers, it is necessary that you run them between nothing under 1000 to 1200 r.p.m., due to the fact that rayon and acetate fibres are much heavier than cotton. The fan should throw the lap evenly against the screen, and it is heavy to throw up. But don't throw it up so heavy that it will fall back, because that will curl your stock. Most mills, as you know, run 1.5 staple and 1.5 denier. I generally run 1150 r.p.m. on the fans.

(Continued Next Week)

ALL OVER THE WORLD—WHERE

Quality IS

PARAMOUNT—YOU WILL FIND SACO-LOWELL EQUIPMENT

*In Colombia . . .*

Interior view of the Cia. de Tejidos de Rosellon, S. A. Medellin, Colombia, showing Saco-Lowell Drawing Frames.

In Chile . . .

Saco-Lowell Drawing Frames at the Fabrica de Tejidos de Algodon, Grace y Cia. in Chiguayante, Chile.



Throughout the world there is a definite preference for Saco-Lowell equipment. On the continent and in South America—wherever you find a progressive mill you will be certain to find Saco-Lowell equipment in operation. These mills, realizing the need for dependable and efficient equipment, have followed the lead of America's great mills and have turned to Saco-Lowell for their modernization requirements. Saco-Lowell engineers invite your inquiry, and would welcome the opportunity to consult with you on your mill problems.

*In North Carolina . . .*

Saco-Lowell Drawing Frames at the Cannon Mills, Plant No. 4, Kannapolis, N. C.

Saco-Lowell Shops

147 Milk St., Boston, Mass.

. . . SAVE BY MODERNIZING

TEXTILE BULLETIN

Member of

Audit Bureau of Circulations and Associated Business Papers, Inc.

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Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

An Advocate of Free Trade

PETER MOLYNEAUX, editor of the *Texas Weekly*, is an enthusiastic advocate of free trade or, at least, a much lower tariff than now exists.

Mr. Molyneaux lives in Texas and is of the opinion that, if our tariff walls could be lowered, Texas could raise and sell a very much larger number of bales of cotton.

Mr. Molyneaux is either nearsighted and can not see beyond the boundaries of Texas or does not care what becomes of industries and industrial workers in other sections of the country, if he and his neighbors can increase their prosperity by selling more cotton in the world markets.

If Mr. Molyneaux is well informed he must know that textile employees and other industrial workers receive very much less wages in England and other European countries than in the United States and that wages in Japan, China and India are very much lower than those of Europe.

Mr. Molyneaux must also know that a very modest reduction of the tariff upon cotton goods would result in a flood of goods being imported from England, France and Germany and would promptly shut down more than half the cotton mills in this country as it would be impossible to pay our scale of wages and sell goods in competition.

Mr. Molyneaux must know that until the recent agreement with Japanese textile manufacturers, which limited Japanese importations, many of our cotton mills and knitting mills suf-

fered because it was impossible to make goods at prices as low as they could be made in Japan and delivered in America.

Mr. Molyneaux has the illusion that all that is needed for the extension of the cotton trade of Texas is to lower the tariff and refuses to consider evidence that the increase in cotton production in Brazil and Argentina resulted from the low price of coffee which made the farmers of those countries turn to other products.

He refuses to recognize the fact that a lower price for cotton was the motive behind those Europeans who promoted cotton production in various sections of the world.

A lower tariff upon cotton goods would undoubtedly be followed by an increase in cotton exports because cotton mills in England and other European countries would increase their operation, knowing that they could sell their output to the people of the United States and that their low wage scale would make it impossible for American cotton mills to compete.

Texas would ship more cotton abroad but because of idle mills would sell less in the United States.

Textile workers in England, France, Germany and Japan would find employment making goods for the people of the United States while textile workers in this country walked the streets and their machines stood idle. If Mr. Molyneaux is so smart that he can tell us exactly what should be done to restore prosperity to the people of the South, he should be able to tell our mills how they could operate with their present scale of wages and sell goods in competition with a flood of goods made by foreign mills which pay no such wages.

Mr. Molyneaux speaks loudly and frequently about the prosperity which will result from a lower tariff on cotton goods and other products and we challenge him to come to North Carolina or South Carolina and explain to a cotton manufacturer how he can meet the competition of low prices of foreign made cotton goods if the tariff is lowered.

The truth is that in spite of the assertions of Mr. Molyneaux, Texas cotton farmers would benefit very little from a lower tariff which would wreck the cotton mill industry of the South.

Texas might sell a little more cotton but the price would go so low that the farmers would have to join the cotton mill employees upon the relief line.

Does Mr. Molyneaux have a plan by which the tariff can be reduced without wrecking the textile industry of the South or does he favor wrecking the textile industry of the Carolinas in order that Texas farmers may sell more cotton at lower prices.

The Southern Textile Worker

IN HIS Augusta address, Pres. Robt. E. Henry of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association chose a timely topic for discussion,—The Southern Textile Worker, and showed a breadth of understanding and his appreciation of all of the factors that compose the great cotton textile industry.

President Henry's treatment of this subject and his delivery indicated the genuineness with which he appreciated the contribution of the employees.

His words and phrases were aptly and graphically chosen. Those who know Bob Henry, know that he is not given to empty expressions of meaningless words.

His own mill and village and his people testify strongly of the fine industrial relations that he and his people enjoy. His speech, therefore, is no fulsome praise but expressions of sincerity.

His picture of the Southern textile worker is a classic because it was spoken by one who knows and who has treated the subject free from bias and prejudice.

Let us review some of his statements.

The Southern textile worker carries in his veins good birth and breeding. He has been a pioneer making contributions the equal of any other average group.

He is sanely and safely conservative and not prone to go far wrong in his thinking because he is still fundamental in his thinking.

He is ambitious in all of those attitudes of life that make life better. He has made his contributions all of the worthwhile things of life, he is ambitious to do his part.

He is ambitious, educationally. His children have made scholastic grades and progress, the equal of all others.

He is conservative in his thinking and dislikes too much change. "He will not be rushed or crowded," says President Henry.

He has handled his economic problems as well as any other corresponding group and so we might go on.

President Henry has taken this man and placed him before the public in his true light so that all who care to know him and see him as he really is can do so.

President Henry is to be congratulated upon the choice and treatment of his subject.

It may not be amiss to say that while this description was of necessity President Henry's, it also represents the opinions of thousands of other people in the South, many of whom are not connected with the industry.

"The picture of Southern textile operatives is one of appeal and dignity and social contribution."

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TEXTILE BULLETIN

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Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

An Advocate of Free Trade

PETER MOLYNEAUX, editor of the *Texas Weekly*, is an enthusiastic advocate of free trade or, at least, a much lower tariff than now exists.

Mr. Molyneaux lives in Texas and is of the opinion that, if our tariff walls could be lowered, Texas could raise and sell a very much larger number of bales of cotton.

Mr. Molyneaux is either nearsighted and can not see beyond the boundaries of Texas or does not care what becomes of industries and industrial workers in other sections of the country, if he and his neighbors can increase their prosperity by selling more cotton in the world markets.

If Mr. Molyneaux is well informed he must know that textile employees and other industrial workers receive very much less wages in England and other European countries than in the United States and that wages in Japan, China and India are very much lower than those of Europe.

Mr. Molyneaux must also know that a very modest reduction of the tariff upon cotton goods would result in a flood of goods being imported from England, France and Germany and would promptly shut down more than half the cotton mills in this country as it would be impossible to pay our scale of wages and sell goods in competition.

Mr. Molyneaux must know that until the recent agreement with Japanese textile manufacturers, which limited Japanese importations, many of our cotton mills and knitting mills suf-

fered because it was impossible to make goods at prices as low as they could be made in Japan and delivered in America.

Mr. Molyneaux has the illusion that all that is needed for the extension of the cotton trade of Texas is to lower the tariff and refuses to consider evidence that the increase in cotton production in Brazil and Argentina resulted from the low price of coffee which made the farmers of those countries turn to other products.

He refuses to recognize the fact that a lower price for cotton was the motive behind those Europeans who promoted cotton production in various sections of the world.

A lower tariff upon cotton goods would undoubtedly be followed by an increase in cotton exports because cotton mills in England and other European countries would increase their operation, knowing that they could sell their output to the people of the United States and that their low wage scale would make it impossible for American cotton mills to compete.

Texas would ship more cotton abroad but because of idle mills would sell less in the United States.

Textile workers in England, France, Germany and Japan would find employment making goods for the people of the United States while textile workers in this country walked the streets and their machines stood idle. If Mr. Molyneaux is so smart that he can tell us exactly what should be done to restore prosperity to the people of the South, he should be able to tell our mills how they could operate with their present scale of wages and sell goods in competition with a flood of goods made by foreign mills which pay no such wages.

Mr. Molyneaux speaks loudly and frequently about the prosperity which will result from a lower tariff on cotton goods and other products and we challenge him to come to North Carolina or South Carolina and explain to a cotton manufacturer how he can meet the competition of low prices of foreign made cotton goods if the tariff is lowered.

The truth is that in spite of the assertions of Mr. Molyneaux, Texas cotton farmers would benefit very little from a lower tariff which would wreck the cotton mill industry of the South.

Texas might sell a little more cotton but the price would go so low that the farmers would have to join the cotton mill employees upon the relief line.

Does Mr. Molyneaux have a plan by which the tariff can be reduced without wrecking the textile industry of the South or does he favor wrecking the textile industry of the Carolinas in order that Texas farmers may sell more cotton at lower prices.

The Southern Textile Worker

IN HIS Augusta address, Pres. Robt. E. Henry of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association chose a timely topic for discussion,—The Southern Textile Worker, and showed a breadth of understanding and his appreciation of all of the factors that compose the great cotton textile industry.

President Henry's treatment of this subject and his delivery indicated the genuineness with which he appreciated the contribution of the employees.

His words and phrases were aptly and graphically chosen. Those who know Bob Henry, know that he is not given to empty expressions of meaningless words.

His own mill and village and his people testify strongly of the fine industrial relations that he and his people enjoy. His speech, therefore, is no fulsome praise but expressions of sincerity.

His picture of the Southern textile worker is a classic because it was spoken by one who knows and who has treated the subject free from bias and prejudice.

Let us review some of his statements.

The Southern textile worker carries in his veins good birth and breeding. He has been a pioneer making contributions the equal of any other average group.

He is sanely and safely conservative and not prone to go far wrong in his thinking because he is still fundamental in his thinking.

He is ambitious in all of those attitudes of life that make life better. He has made his contributions all of the worthwhile things of life, he is ambitious to do his part.

He is ambitious, educationally. His children have made scholastic grades and progress, the equal of all others.

He is conservative in his thinking and dislikes too much change. "He will not be rushed or crowded," says President Henry.

He has handled his economic problems as well as any other corresponding group and so we might go on.

President Henry has taken this man and placed him before the public in his true light so that all who care to know him and see him as he really is can do so.

President Henry is to be congratulated upon the choice and treatment of his subject.

It may not be amiss to say that while this description was of necessity President Henry's, it also represents the opinions of thousands of other people in the South, many of whom are not connected with the industry.

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A. C. M. A. Has Successful Meeting

A HIGHLY successful and entertaining annual meeting was held by the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association at Augusta, Ga., on April 29th and 30th. Inspirational and instructive addresses were presented by some of the leading men in the industry and others.

Robert E. Henry, president of the Association and one of the outstanding mill executives of the South, took for the theme of his talk, "The Southern Mill Worker," and his address appears in full in this issue.

Dr. Julian S. Miller, editor of the *Charlotte Observer*, was loudly applauded during his address for his frequent sallies against the spending policies of the New Deal and his barbed replies to recent articles in nationally circulated magazines dealing with purported conditions in a

observe the 40-hour work week, the minimum hourly wage scale, and the elimination of minors under 16 years of age from industry. . . . It is true that under the stress of competitive and declining prices that the third shift came into being again, but we hope that some day soon it will pass forever into one of the 'forbidding fields' of approach."

Dr. M. L. Brittain, head of the Georgia School of Technology, also took occasion to defend Southern mill villages. He expressed himself unable to understand why writers from the North and East should undertake to pick out flaws in the mill village system and then overlook the "deadening slums" in the large cities of the North. He praised cotton mill owners for the way they have gone about supplying work and wages and better living conditions to sharecroppers. He pointed out that the Government itself has not been able to solve the problem raised by the poverty of the "croppers" but that cotton mills have taken thousands of poor farmers and made efficient and well paid operatives out of them. He suggested that Southern industrialists extend their efforts into predominantly agricultural counties in order to raise the standard of living of farmers in those localities by supplying them with work in off seasons and a market for their produce.

Dr. Claudius T. Murchison, President of the Cotton-Textile Institute, traced the historical importance of cotton in the development of this country, and stressed the fact that entirely too much cotton is being replaced with articles of paper and synthetic fibers.

He also stressed the importance of research work in establishing new uses for cotton and cotton products, and the fact that the materials which are now substituting for cotton are the result of intensive research work



W. M. McLaurine, Secretary (left), and K. P. Lewis, First Vice-President

few mill villages. Mr. Miller defined industry as "the American people honestly, legitimately and sometimes profitably employed."

Answering the President's criticism of wages in Southern cotton mills, the speaker quoted the Government's own figures to show that 30 to 40 per cent of the price of cotton goods goes into wages, while in all other industries the percentage stands at about 18 per cent. In closing he declared that the South must be prepared to "repel all malevolent forces aimed at undermining its cotton textile industry" and must also fight the economy of scarcity which has resulted in large scale cotton growing abroad to the detriment of the agricultural future of the South.

In his annual report, W. M. McLaurine, secretary of the Association, explained that Southern cotton mills were "loathe to curtail production until it became inevitable" and that the delay in curtailing operations was in order to form a policy as harmless as possible for the operatives.

"In fact," he stated, "curtailment has been deferred far beyond the time and need for its enactment."

"Each mill man has seriously considered the worker's welfare in the curtailment program, even to conferring with Government agencies and giving out definite information and assisting in the securing of unemployment insurance. Concessions in regard to rents, lights and water have been freely granted."

Mr. McLaurine declared that "practically all mills still



Robert R. West, Second Vice-President (left), and R. E. Henry, Retiring President

on the part of their sponsors. He said that increased efforts must be made in research, merchandising and promotional work.

John H. Cheatham, president of the Georgia-Kincaid Mills of Griffin, Ga., was elected president of the Association at the closing session. Mr. Cheatham succeeds Robert E. Henry, president of Dunean Mills of Greenville, S. C.

Kemp P. Lewis, president of the Erwin Cotton Mills

of Durham, N. C., was elected first vice-president. Robert R. West, president of the Riverside and Dan River Mills of Danville, Va., was chosen second vice-president. The following mill men were named members of the board of government: Scott Russell, William H. Entwistle, Charles A. Cannon, Hugh Comer, W. D. Montgomery and Arthur Emory. Comer Jennings was reappointed to the Student Loan Fund Committee.

Mr. Chatham was born in Greenwood, S. C.; received his education in the schools of that county and was graduated from Furman University, Greenville, S. C. For several years after leaving school he was employed by a bank. His first job in the textile industry was as president of the Easley Cotton Mills. His success in that position led to his appointment as president of the Hartwell Mills. Later on, he was named head of the Georgia-Kincaid Mills, the Lowell Bleachery, South, the Toccoa Mills, and the Rushton Mills. All of these mills have been operated efficiently and profitably under his management. He has achieved a fine reputation in the South for his ability to take over rundown mill properties and restore them to the former eminence.

Only two resolutions were presented at the meeting, one expressing condolence over members who have died in the last year and the other voicing thanks to all who contributed in making the convention a success.

Herman Cone of Greensboro, N. C., presented Mr. and Mrs. Henry with a pair of silver candlesticks and a silver punch bowl on behalf of the Association in observance of the twenty-fourth anniversary of their wedding.

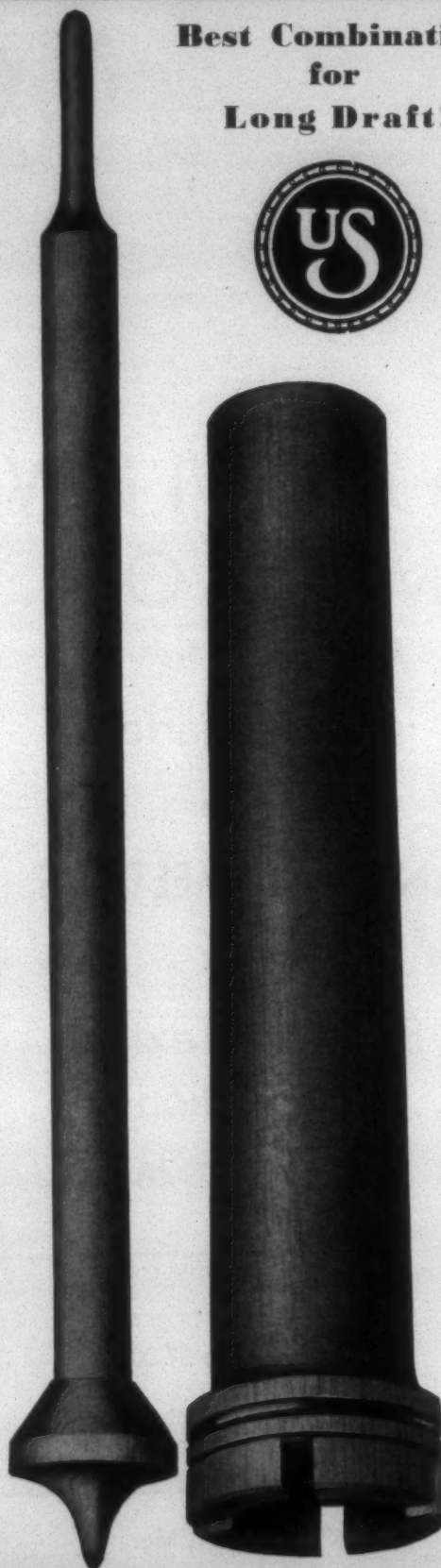
Thomas H. Webb, David Clark and William M. McLaurine reported on the progress of the Student Loan Fund and told of the number of young men it had helped to secure a textile education in the last year. Among the donors to the fund were the following: B. C. Plowden, Griffin, Ga., \$250; Leon Lowenstein, \$250; George I. Seidman, \$250; Harry M. Leslie, \$250; Deering Milliken Co., \$250; Springs Cotton Mills, \$250; Robert E. Henry, \$250; Kemp P. Lewis, \$250; Elliott Springs, \$250.

George P. Ray reported for the General Arbitration Council for the Textile Industry. He reported that in 1937 the council received 150 applications for arbitration, which resulted in forty-six actual arbitration hearings and awards. During the first three months of this year the council has heard and rendered awards in twenty cases.

H. K. Hallett in Automobile Wreck

H. K. Hallett, of Charlotte, N. C., Southern manager of the Kendall Company and his assistant, Colonel Baxter, were both painfully injured when their car skidded near Carlisle, S. C., and crashed into the sides of a bridge. Both were confined for several days to a hospital at Union, S. C. Mr. Hallett was injured in his knees, while Colonel Baxter had bad scalp wounds and was unconscious for some time. Neither was permanently injured.

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Gaston County Division S. T. A. Discusses Carding and Spinning

(Continued from Page 12)

cause you don't have that bend in there that flat wire traveler will give you. I have tried it out a number of places on plain work and I have run on a good many fellows that like it. I think that is all I have to say on it.

Chairman: I will now ask Mr. A. D. Carter, Vice-President, Carter Mills, Gastonia, to tell us something about it.

A. D. Carter: Well, Mr. Dilling, I have been fooling around with travelers about 17 or 18 years. I find that mills that are twisting, that have a hard twisted yarn, get a better result from oval than from a flat traveler, due to the fact that a flat traveler takes a different position on the ring than an oval traveler, a traveler doesn't run absolutely perpendicular to the ring anyway and you can adjust the position much easier on the oval than a flat traveler.

Now, we have made over 250 different styles and kinds of travelers since we have been in business. We find that the rayon mills are using a perfectly round traveler in quite a few of the mills and everybody making thread yarns have gone to the perfectly round traveler.

Now I notice several men in here that are using the half round traveler and I was anxious to hear what they have to say about it.

Reworked Spinning and Twisting Rings

Chairman: Thank you, Mr. Carter. Has anybody else had any experience with this?

Well, we will pass that and go to the next question. "Is it worthwhile to rework spinning and twister rings? Does the additional service pay for the cost of reworking? Do they require more travelers?"

We have been trying that long enough now to have some opinion about it. Mr. Will Long was to talk about that, but he had some problem this week that has taken up more time than he has been able to get and he couldn't get to it. But a number of us have had experience with reworking rings, so tell us what your experiences have been.

A. P. Richie: I just wonder if we want to take up the spinning ring or the twister ring?

Chairman: Either one that you have had experience with.

A. P. Richie: We have had good results from the spinning rings. First, you want to take into consideration what condition your rings are in when you have them reworked. If it is a worked out ring, you will not get very good results from the reworked rings. You will use more travelers and it will not be a paying proposition, but if your rings are, I will say, in fairly good shape, you can rework spinning rings and twister rings and get good results.

I will state further that it will not add anything to your traveler cost. But first you want to take into consideration the shape your rings are in because we know that in the reworked ring we haven't got a new ring, and we may expect that. We cannot expect it to run as good as a new ring, but if they are not worn too much it is a paying proposition.

W. N. Williams: What about the twister rings, Mr. Richie, have you tried that?

A. P. Richie: Yes, I have had a number of those. I found that it is very satisfactory.

John W. Long: I have found it doesn't pay to rework a spinning ring, regardless, but I think it is all right on a twister ring. I think there is a time to rework them, but I have tried spinning rings and the life of them is too short after you rework them, for the price you pay for them.

Chairman: Is there anything else on this subject?

H. G. Winget: Mr. Dilling, I assume when you are speaking about reworked rings you are talking about reworking your own. I wouldn't want to tackle any that these fellows come around to sell you that come from somewhere else.

Chairman: I think Mr. Richie is right there, it largely depends on the condition that your rings are in whether you can rework them or not. I think you could repolish a ring that is not worn too much and it would be better, but one that is worn I don't think it would be worthwhile.

H. G. Winget: I think that if it is bad enough for somebody to throw away, you better leave it alone.

Safety

Chairman: Our last question is, "What are the benefits in operation of a mill in giving special attention to accident prevention and proper rendering of first aid?"

Mr. S. H. Sherman, Supt., Trenton Cotton Mills, Gastonia, has agreed to talk to us a little about this.

S. H. Sherman: Mr. Chairman, I have quite a lengthy essay here on the subject, a thing that possibly some of us don't give the proper attention that it deserves, but due to the lateness of the hour I am going to fold it up and put it back in my pocket and just make a few brief remarks on what I consider to be an important subject.

You have noticed perhaps that practically every man that has gotten on his feet has mentioned that human element. You have learned about your cotton and I believe we decided we can't do anything about it; we have learned something about improved methods of operating our machinery and we can do something about that. Then we have the other important elements, the human equation, and safety and first aid are concerned with this human equation.

No matter how good your cotton is or how well you prepare it or how accurately you set your machinery, your employees are going to have to handle the work through the mill and on their skill and efficiency depends a good deal the quality of the work you get out at the other end. So if there is anything you can do to improve the health and happiness and efficiency of these employees is going to mean better work in the finished product.

I don't know of anything which will help to improve the morale of a plant, particularly one that is having a bad accident record, than the first aid training. First aid

(Continued on Page 26A)

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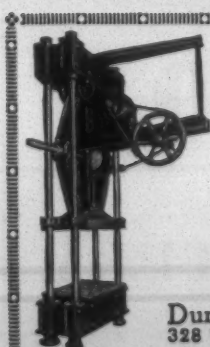


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Mill News Items

NEWTON, N. C.—Plans are announced by the Ridgeview Hosiery Mill Company to purchase additional full-fashioned hosiery machines. The company also manufactures hose, using circular knitting machines.

DOUGLAS, GA.—Douglas Silk Products Company is installing 15 additional hosiery machines. The company has finished a new addition, measuring 55 by 230 feet, for the new machinery. The weekly payroll will be increased to \$2,500. The hosiery is shipped East for finishing.

NAHUNTA, GA.—Approximately 50 women operatives will constitute the operating personnel of the city's newest industry, the Nahunta Hosiery Mills, which have been moved here from Newark, N. J., and which will soon get into full production. The new mill is located on Satilla avenue.

RALEIGH, N. C.—A charter was issued April 23rd to Raleigh Mills Co., of Raleigh, to make textile products under authorized capital of 1,25 shares of stock, with three shares subscribed by Oscar Leach, Rebecca Merritt, and Edna L. Adams, all of Raleigh.

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.—Measuring 100 by 190 feet, the Hanes Hosiery Mills have begun the construction of an addition that will represent a cost of approximately \$75,000. The addition will be two stories and was designed to take care of present production and no new equipment will be installed, according to an announcement by officials of the mills. The Hanes Hosiery Mills are engaged in the manufacture of women's seamless hosiery, using 2,000 circular knitting machines.

WAYNESBORO, VA.—The Crompton-Shenandoah Company plans to construct an addition to the unit of the company on South River, with the construction work to be started at once. The addition will represent an expenditure of \$12,000. It will be constructed solely to improve working conditions in the velveteen division. The addition will be constructed by the management of the company under the supervision of an architect, but no outside contractor will be employed. Local labor will be used.

SHELBY, N. C.—At a special hearing recently Judge E. Y. Webb granted W. E. Mason, owner and manager of the Queen Anne Cotton Mill of Ellenboro, Rutherford County, until June 5th to submit a plan for reorganization of the mill.

June 18th was set as the date for the final hearing on the matter. The mill is now operating under Section 77-B of the Bankruptcy Act. An audit will begin immediately.

Attorneys who represent the claims of creditors, and O. M. Mull, of Shelby, attorney for the mill, were at the hearing. Liabilities of the plant were listed at about \$65,000 and assets almost the same. Some 75 employees are now operating the plant.

Mill News Items

ELK MILLS, MD.—A recently organized concern here is the Elko Company, which is headed by Robert C. Stephenson, of Newton Square, Pa., and John C. Stephenson, of Torresdale, Pa. The new company was organized for the purpose of operating a dyeing and finishing plant.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA.—The Charlottesville Woolen Mills have had work under way expanding the dyeing department and enlarging the powerhouse at the mill. Additional facilities to be installed include a 220-horsepower high-pressure water-tube boiler. These mills are engaged in the manufacture of uniform cloths, using 2,520 spindles and a battery of 52 looms.

WYTHEVILLE, VA.—C. G. Carpenter and Albert B. Carpenter, of Marion, N. C., who recently sold the Blue Ridge Hosiery Mill in Marion to Albert C. Hewitt, Jr., will move to this place and operate a hosiery mill. The building here which formerly housed the Inspiration Hosiery Mill has been purchased by the Carpenters. They will equip the plant with modern hosiery machines and auxiliary equipment for the manufacture of men's hose. About sixty operatives will be employed.

ORANGEBURG, S. C.—At the local unit of the Santee Mills two Diesel engines are being installed to replace the steam engine which has been in use at the mills for a number of years. This is a part of the program which the company has had under way for some time and replacing old machinery with equipment of more modern design and efficiency.

During the time these two engines are being installed it was necessary to close down the mills, and the mills for several weeks have been speeding up production in order to equalize the time the operatives had to be idle.

The two engines are 300 horsepower and 600 horsepower, respectively. It was not announced just how long would be required to install the new engines.

RICHMOND, VA.—The Emporia Textile Mills, Inc., with principal office in North Emporia, Va., filed a petition in United States District Court here for reorganization under Section 77-B of the Bankruptcy Act. An order was signed by Judge Robert N. Pollard, appointing R. W. Jordan and R. W. Little, of Emporia, and P. G. Bowman, of Little Rock, as temporary trustees. A hearing was set for May 20th to determine whether the trusteeship should be made permanent.

The petition sets forth that the mill, which manufactures and sells upholstery and drapery fabrics, was unable to meet its debts as they mature. It was also asserted that accounts payable of \$26,217 were past due and that current assets amounted to only \$21,517. Total assets, both fixed and current, were listed as \$91,060, and total known liabilities were put at \$64,534.

"The petitioner's largest creditors have expressed the opinion that it would be to the best interest of all concerned that reorganization be had," it was stated.



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Thinks Textiles

Will Improve Soon

Columbia, S. C.—After attending the annual convention of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, which was held in Augusta, Ga., last week, Alfred E. Colby, president of Pacific Mills, of Boston, Mass., arrived in Columbia and, in the course of an interview, ventured the opinion that business generally would begin improving in August or September and continue on the upgrade.

Mr. Colby and Mrs. Colby are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. Pinckney Hamrick, at their home, 804 Whaley street. Mr. Hamrick is superintendent of the Pacific Mills, located in Columbia.

Speaking of the convention, Mr. Colby declared, "Southern manufacturers are of the opinion that business will register definite improvement within the next three months. We have seen the worst of the current recession and even now I notice some improvement in our business. Not much, but some."

Regarding the future of the textile industry in the South, the Pacific Mills executive expressed extreme optimism.

"There is no question regarding the bright future of the textile industry in the South. It should do the business," he declared.

Mr. Colby based his opinion not only on the fact that the South was the nation's principal cotton producer, but also "because a sufficient number of finishing plants are located there."

Speaking in a more specific vein by referring to South Carolina particularly, he said, "In South Carolina we find good labor, fine means of transportation and excellent highways. We," he continued, speaking of his firm, "established in South Carolina in 1916, the time we purchased this mill property in Columbia. Our relations with our labor and everyone else was, and remains, pleasant. In 1924 we purchased our mill near Spartanburg and we have always been glad we located in South Carolina."

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Gaston County Division S. T. A. Discusses Carding and Spinning

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training has for its primary object the prevention of accidents. Possibly some of you have the idea that I had before I got into this work, that first aid had to do with bandaging up people who have been severely injured, taking care of the wounded and the bleeding and the dying, but there is more to it than that. That is an important part of it, but the little splinter, the little break in the skin, is just as important, it is just as important to take care of that minor injury as it is to take care of the man who is bleeding to death or has the breath knocked out of him or some of the major injuries. And the reason is, that this major injury is going to receive attention, but it is so easy to overlook the minor injury, and what happens? It becomes infected, the man loses time, loses his wages, and with the increase in your accident record the morale of your plant goes down.

Safety and first aid can be made popular by approaching it from the other angle and by showing the man that it is going to be some real benefit and work to his advantage, that it is going to save him from getting hurt, it is going to get him well quickly when he does get hurt and he is not going to be permanently disabled when promptly and properly given first aid.

Before we started the first aid work we averaged one infection a month in our plant, most of them caused from splinters from wooden spools and lack of proper attention to those small breaks in the skin. After a course in first aid, which took in only a small portion of the employees in the plant, the reduction in those infections were complete; a hundred per cent. We haven't had an infection since that course was taught, and it is due to the added interest which that first aid course has given our employees in safety and first aid work. They realize the injury which can happen to them and the consequences, and they analyze their jobs and learn to overcome the hazards with which they may come in contact with.

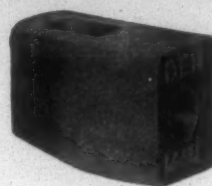
It costs money and takes time to train new employees if your accident rate knocks out your key men or any worker in the plant. It is going to cost you to train someone else to carry on that job and in the meantime you are going to get more or less bad work. This is something that we can do something about, it is not like the cotton situation, so let's get off the merry-go-round on this safety work and get on the train which will take us forward, and eliminate these accidents which we have which have caused so much misery and loss of time and expense to our employees.

Chairman: Thank you, Mr. Sherman. We regret that this meeting conflicts with the safety meeting for the Southern Piedmont Safety Council, held in Concord this evening. This meeting was set before we knew that and it was not advisable to change; but Mr. Sherman's talk to us on this subject has filled in this vacancy on safety work.

The meeting is now adjourned.

The meeting adjourned at 10:20 o'clock p. m., Friday, April 15, 1938.

DENMAN LOOM PARTS



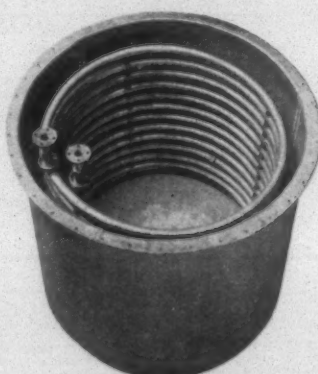
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Fashion Show At A. C. M. A. Meeting

As a feature of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association meeting at the Bon Air Hotel, Augusta, Ga., Thursday, April 28th, the Cotton-Textile Institute presented the fashion show which is now on tour through the South. The first of these shows was given at Charlotte, N. C., recently in the local Armory as the highlight of the opening night of the House and Home Exposition under the sponsorship of the *Charlotte Observer*.

Under the direction of Miss Catherine Cleveland, consumer consultant of the Institute's staff, these fashion shows patterned after the Institute exhibit staged at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York City, earlier in the year, which attracted nation-wide attention, are designed to illustrate the high-style acceptance of summer cottons.

In the fashion shows throughout the South, local society girls, as well as attractive mill operatives, are being alternately employed as manikins with a resultant stimulus to public interest in the presentations. On the basis of attendance figures at the first three showings, it is estimated that close to 50,000 people will have seen the Institute fashion presentation before its return to New York the latter part of May.

Following the Augusta show, others are scheduled on May 3rd at Birmingham, Ala., under the auspices of the women's organization of the Independent Presbyterian Church; on May 7th at Dallas, Texas, in the Crystal Ball Room of the Baker Hotel, under the auspices of a joint committee composed of top officials of local department stores, wholesale dry goods firms and cotton textile mills; on May 12th at the annual Cotton Carnival at Memphis, Tenn.; on May 19th at Washington, D. C., at the cotton ball of the South Carolina Society in the Wardman Park Hotel; and on May 24th at Lynchburg, Va., where a special presentation has been arranged for students attending the several fashionable girls' schools and colleges in that locality.

Indicative of the interest in the shows, the plans of the Dallas arrangements committee are typical. Early plans based on the probable attendance of 1200 had to be greatly expanded when the Texas Retail Dry Goods Association decided to hold its State-wide meeting at Dallas on May 6th and 7th for the particular purpose of scheduling the Institute fashion presentation as a part of its program. These proceedings are to be broadcast from a Dallas radio station with Governor Allred and other State officials expected to participate in the program.

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Charlotte—Representative in Carolinas

Boiler Equipment Service Co.
Atlanta, Georgia

THE FREDERICK IRON & STEEL COMPANY

Dept. K, Frederick, Maryland

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CHRYSANTHEMUMS — Large yellow, bronze, ball white, cream white, \$1.15 small pink, white, button yellow, \$1.20. Miss Maggie Luper, Sharpsburg, N. C.

FLOWERS — Large Type Chrysanthemums—White, Yellow, Pink, Bronze, Lavender, Cream, Honey Dew, Flesh, Ball Yellow, Ball Cream, Black Hawk Red, Tinted—25 plants, \$1.35; 60, \$2.65. All colors, button type, 20 plants, \$1.00. Silver Floral Garden, Cuthbert, Ga.

MILLION treated genuine Porto Rica Sweet Potato Plants, being shipped April 15, \$1.50 per thousand delivered by mail. Collect express in five to 10 thousand lots or more, \$1.00 thousand. Genuine Louisiana plants, 25 cents per thousand higher. Satisfaction guaranteed. Tomato Plants also. South Carolina Plant & Seed Co., Conway, S. C.

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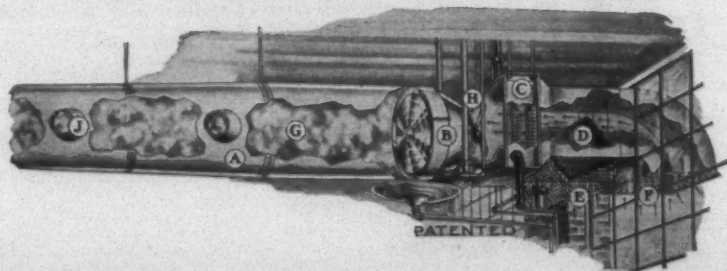
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Fiber Identity Should Distinguish "Rayon" and "Rayon Waste," Is View

If in the move toward identification of the various elements going into woolen and worsted fabrics be-

comes a reality, and this is meant to be a guide to the value of the raw materials and not just assistance for the wool growers, there should be differentiation made between the use of rayon staple fiber, was an opinion heard recently in the market.

There is the argument that there should be a distinction among wool fibers between "virgin" wool and re-worked wool. While there is not an exact parallel in the case of rayon waste and rayon staple fiber, still the fact that the former is garnetted should be a reason why rayon waste should be distinguished from rayon staple fiber.

As it is if the present ideas on identification and labeling are in force the only descriptive term that need be used is "rayon." This is the case so far as the Federal Trade Commission rayon rules are concerned and it probably will be the case so far as rules for the woolen and worsted industry are concerned.

It is admitted that processed rayon waste may be perfectly satisfactory for some cloths and serve the purpose as well as rayon staple fiber. However, for other fabrics the difference in staple lengths and the fact that old fabrics, fabric clippings, etc., are garnetted and used would make a world of difference in the service of these cloths.

If there is to be distinction in the regulations between various fibers and since the consumer impression of "rayon" is going to be made by the service given by fabrics identified as containing "rayon," it is argued that that which is called "rayon" should be rayon and not rayon waste or re-worked rayon.

Old British Wool Concern Dissolves After 120 Years

Leeds, Eng.—The woolen manufacturing firm of M. Oldroyd & Sons, originally founded in 1818, is to be dissolved, it was reported recently.

In voting for voluntary dissolution of the company's affairs, shareholders revealed that liabilities are expected to reach £212,346, while assets are estimated at £116,407. The firm was one of the largest woolen manufacturers in Britain, employing between 1,500 and 2,000.

Amer. Bemberg Issues Educational Chart

American Bemberg Corporation is issuing a new educational display showing representative Bemberg rayon fabrics and a large chart illustrating the process.

The chart may be folded into two without harming it and may be used flat. The top section has swatches of a wide range of fabrics from linings and lingerie fabrics to high style evening fabrics. Nets and other drapery fabrics are also swatched.

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Neisler Mills Co., Inc.

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Domestic

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San Francisco

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Chicago

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Cotton Goods Markets

New York.—Cotton goods trading further quieted down last week and sales failed to equal present drastically limited production.

Prices on both print cloths and sheetings showed a slightly softer tone with decline of $\frac{1}{8}$ of a cent made on some constructions. Orders were largely for immediate requirements. Carded broadcloths sold well early in the week at mostly unsatisfactory prices. Twills were in fair demand and combed goods sold moderately.

Demand for finished goods also tapered off with most orders calling for prompt delivery. Wash goods sales were confined to clearances at less than regular prices. Cotton clothing fabrics were steadier while towel turnover was aided by favorable weather.

Cloth production costs other than raw cotton have increased considerably in recent years and although there has been some reduction during the last few months, mill margins are reported to be considerably below manufacturing and selling costs. The Bureau of Labor Statistics reported 41.2 cents for the average wages an hour in the cotton goods industry in March against 41.3 in February and 39 cents in March, 1937. Average hours worked a week in this industry were 31.8 in March against 31.4 in February and 39.1 in March, 1937.

Domestic mills continue to evidence but little interest in buying cotton for either prompt or deferred shipment. Cotton mill activity slackened further during the last half of April, according to trade reports. The daily rate of mill activity for April is expected to be a little below that for March, and the fewer working days in April than in the previous month will further reduce total consumption as compared with that for the previous month.

Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s.....	3¾
Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s.....	3⅞
Gray goods, 38½-in., 64x60s	4½
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	4¾
Tickings, 8-ounce	15½
Denims, 28-in.	11
Brown sheetings, standard	9½
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60s	5⅞
Brown sheeting, 3-yard	6⅞
Staple gingham	10

J. P. STEVENS & CO. Inc.

Selling Agents

40-46 Leonard St., New York

Cotton Yarn Markets

Philadelphia, Pa.—During the past week there has been an increase in yarn sales in almost all lines. The increase has not been spectacular, nor has it been for larger orders in most cases, but it is encouraging to the sale yarn spinners to see the increase in sales cover such a wide variety of yarns.

Inquiries for yarns have been reported in the last two weeks in large quantities, and should these inquiries be consummated in sales, the spinners can look forward to a number of months of steady business, whether or not the prices are high enough for a profitable margin.

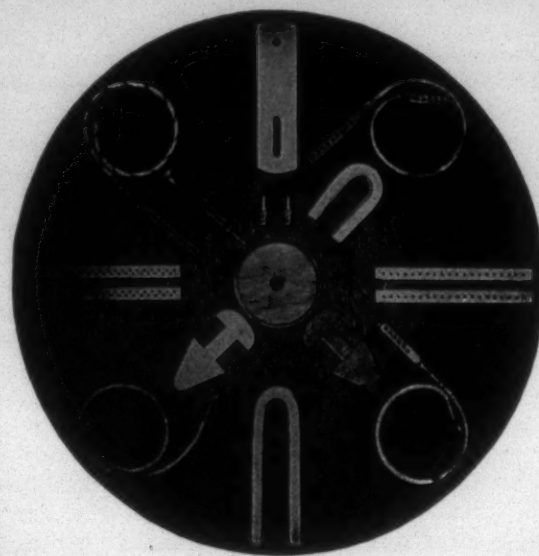
There has been quite a general movement of dyed yarns for striped lines of goods, outerwear and other items, which not only has furnished moderate-sized orders currently, but is having the effect of helping to sustain the week-by-week total of delivery specifications. This is said to be noticeable in the case of combed yarns in which the rate of shipments, while substantially below that of last year, has been fairly consistent in recent weeks and is said to be improving.

Customers are said generally to have remained conservative despite discussions in Washington and elsewhere as to the possible inflationary effect of big-scale Federal spending. Local observers feel it will take some time for trade opinion to crystalize in this respect. Meanwhile, the spinners are more sensitive about their costs, though urgently in need of a larger volume of business.

Business reaching the spinners is not uniformly distributed, of course, and some of the yarn mills have found it expedient to put back into operation a number of spindles previously idle, while other mills are now at their lowest operating point of the entire movement. This applies also to spindle hours. It appears, however, as if additional curtailment of spindleage may not be necessary, though mills in some sections, as in North Carolina, are not optimistic at present over restoring cotton textile employment in that area in the near future.

Southern Single Skeins		Two-Ply Plush Grade	
8s	17½	12s	19½
10s	18	16s	21
12s	18½	20s	21½
14s	19	30s	26½
20s	20		
24s	21		
28s	22		
32s	23		
36s	24		
40s	25		
	29½		
Southern Single Warps		Duck Yarns, 3, 4 and 5-Ply	
10s	18	8s	18½
12s	18½	10s	19
14s	19	12s	19½
16s	19½	14s	20
20s	20	16s	20½
24s	21	20s	21
28s	22		
32s	23		
36s	24		
40s	25		
	29½		
Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps		Carpet Yarns	
8s	18	Tinged, 5-lb., 8s, 3 and 4-ply	15
10s	18½	Colored strips, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	16½
12s	19	White carpets, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	17½
14s	19½		
16s	20		
20s	21		
24s	22		
28s	23		
32s	24		
36s	25		
40s	26		
	30		
Southern Two-Ply Skeins		Part Waste Insulated Yarns	
8s	18	8s, 1-ply	14½
10s	18½	8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	15½
12s	19	10s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	16
14s	19½	12s, 2-ply	16½
16s	20	16s, 2-ply	17½
20s	21	20s, 2-ply	19½
24s	22	30s, 2-ply	23½
28s	23		
32s	24		
36s	25		
40s	26		
	30		
		Southern Frame Cones	
		8s	17½
		10s	18
		12s	18½
		14s	19
		16s	19½
		20s	20½
		22s	21½
		24s	22½
		26s	23½
		28s	24½
		30s	25½

Rice Dobby Chain Co.



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WENTWORTH

Double Duty Travelers

Last Longer, Make Stronger Yarn, Run Clear, Preserve the SPINNING RING. The greatest improvement entering the spinning room since the advent of the HIGH SPEED SPINDLE.

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List your stocks for sale with us

R. S. DICKSON & CO.

Charlotte

New York Chicago Richmond Raleigh Columbia

A Tribute To Southern Cotton Mill People

(Continued from Page 8)

stoic in his philosophy. He thinks things through. This does not mean that he is not social or companionable. The opposite is true. However, in his training and ancestry he has been schooled to do his own thinking and to make his own decisions. He will not be rushed or crowded.

The Southern textile worker is still a religious person. Practically all of our early settlers were deeply religious. Some of the descendants of the early settlers have deflected and become so liberal in their religious life that they bear but few earmarks of their early sires and some have even rejected religion and gone after philosophies and cults and isms that clash with the fireside philosophy which made this nation great. But the South is known as the Bible Belt, and no greater exponent of fundamental religion is found anywhere than among the Southern textile workers.

In education they are ambitious. Their needs and desires have caused educational opportunities to be afforded to thousands who might have otherwise been slower in securing advantages, and even when secured they would not have been so excellent and efficient.

The grammar schools and the high schools of the State have been crowded with their children eager and anxious to improve their minds. The vocational educational opportunities of the State have found no group more ready or more willing to respond to its opportunities. Each year large numbers of the graduates of these high schools in mill areas attend college. In North Carolina one high school in a mill town furnished a higher percentage of graduates to colleges in the State than any other city or county high school.

In thinking of this subject of education we must always think of the general picture and how this group fits into it. When this is done we believe that perhaps no group of people in our Southland has made greater educational progress or responded more splendidly to its inspiration and opportunities.

Many of the school buildings and educational centers, community houses and other educational facilities are the result of the needs and the desires of this group of people for intellectual progress.

As we have said before, this Southern mill worker is

religious, and this fact is evidenced by the great number of churches scattered throughout the area, and most emphatically by the attendance at the services. Fundamental religion is taught and preached in these churches. The average textile worker has no patience with the new-fangled doctrines. He is a firm believer in the Bible as it is written. He believes in Heaven and Hell and the resurrection of the body and life everlasting. The Ten Commandments are as real and necessary today as they were when they were delivered. Such a religion is a safety valve to any man or group or society, particularly now with so many clashing philosophies.

Perhaps I should not leave this discussion without a reference to the economic attitude of this man.

So much has been said about wages and hours and too often discrediting references have been made to the Southern textile mill worker.

This group is the average of all groups. It carries the typical classes of humanity. It has a high group of thrifty people who are good managers and save and accumulate. It has a middle group who work and spend and who do not save nor do they often get destitute except in such rigorous times as these when all people are suffering from depressing economic conditions.

There is a third group of ne'er-do-wells, bad managers, and irresponsible, who are often in trouble. The average is not different from other people. It is humanity expressing itself in the law of averages.

In Rhyne's study of Southern mill workers he found that in the group which he studied 30 per cent of the wage earners either owned their homes or rented dwellings not owned by the mill. He also found in the same study twelve and two-tenths per cent of the families studied owned their homes, and stated that this is as high a percentage of home-owners as would ordinarily be found among workers in any of the well-established industries.

This study was published in 1930. It is quite probable that the percentage of home ownership has increased since that time.

The Southern textile worker, viewed from every angle, is seen to be a splendid citizen of equal rank with the great divisions of society which make up the social and economic South. Only those who would exploit him for political or financial profit attempt to drag him as a forgotten and depressed character before the public. I ad-

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mire the harmonious nature of his life. While he is determined, strong-willed and vigorous in the defense of right, I believe there is no more harmonious group of people in America than will be found in the cotton mill villages of the South.

There is not, and will not be, any class controversy between the Southern cotton mill worker and the Southern cotton mill executive. We are born of the same stock, we speak the same language and worship the same God.

In paying this tribute to the Southern textile worker there are others who could do so better than I, insofar as words and phrases are concerned, but I know of no one who could be more sincere in this effort than I am.

I started my business life as a mill worker and still regard myself a mill worker. I have worked and associated with these people for most of my industrial life. I know them, the genuineness of their character, the nobility of their purposes, their fidelity to this industry.

I expect to devote the rest of my life serving with them to make our South a good place in which to live and to help them preserve its traditions and to hand these traditions on to the next generation unsullied and untarnished by strange and foreign ideals and principles.

Attempt to Steal Cloth Is Foiled by Young Boys

Gaffney, S. C.—Sheriff R. B. Bryant reported an attempt to steal a quantity of cloth from the Musgrove Mill April 21st was blocked by several little boys who saw someone raise a window of the weaving department and enter the building. A number of bolts of cloth had been taken from the looms and one bundle had been thrown clear of the building when the thieves were frightened away, officers said.

An investigation was started by county police and City Police Chief Julian Wright who were called to the scene. The mill was not in operation at the time and, apparently, the marauders had planned to remove the cloth through the window to a truck or automobile, police said.

Cotton Men Ask Lower Tariffs

New Orleans, La.—The American cotton shippers convention April 30th urged a long-range cotton program which would include immediate downward revision of the tariff and abolishment of price-pegging.

Other basic principles in the program include:

Adequate income, approaching as closely as possible to parity income, should be provided for farmers through tariff compensating payments.

Funds paid producers should be provided in some form other than processing taxes.

Research and governmental aid in co-ordinating efforts for the discovery of new and additional uses for cotton and cotton-seed.

The association adopted resolutions to continue its support of the reciprocal trade agreement policy and to oppose any increase in present freight rates on cotton.

Harmon Whittington of Houston, Texas, was elected president to succeed A. E. White of St. Louis, Mo.

Other officers chosen were: Marc Anthony of Dallas, Texas, first vice-president; D. W. Brook of Memphis, Tenn., treasurer; and R. C. Dickenson of Memphis, vice-president and secretary.



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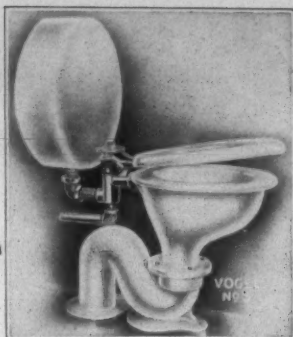
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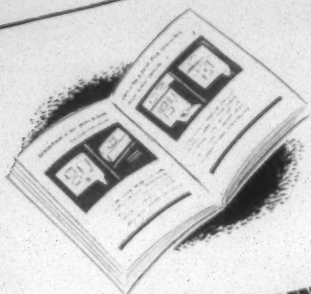
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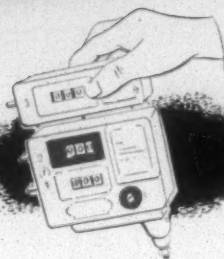
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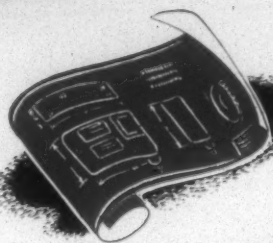
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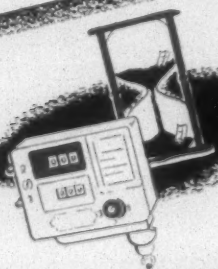
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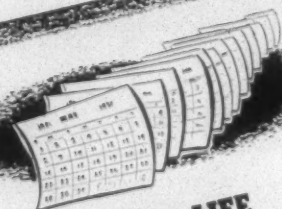
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